

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON MONDAY, AUG. 29, 1836.

No. 50. Vol. 51

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

DANL. BRADFORD,

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BELOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

SEMI-WEEKLY,

For one year in advance, \$2 50

For one year in advance, \$4 00

For one year in advance, \$5 00

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.

1 square, or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-weekly, \$20.

Longer lines in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Choice Wines, Liquors, &c.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure of informing his friends, customers, and the public generally, that he has now on hand an assortment of CHOICE WINES & OTHER LIQUORS of every description. These were purchased in the Eastern cities, from whence the subscriber has just returned, and selected with the greatest care. His assortment consists, in part, of

Champagne, Port, Madeira, and Tencrille

And the very best quality of

COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE BRANDY.

The subscriber also has on hand some excellent PORTER by the dozen, and a quantity of superior GINSENG, all of which, with other articles in his line, he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his stand on Mill street, next above Crutcher & Tiltford's.

JOHN MCKENZIE.

Lexington, June 17.—32-4f

PROPERTY FOR SALE

IN FRANKFORT.

I WILL sell upon a liberal credit, say six, 12, and eighteen months, my TWO FRAME HOUSES in the town of Frankfort; one 40 feet front, and running back 100—situated on Mountgomery street, opposite the Mansion House. Also, one lot with a Frame House on it about 70 feet front, on Wilkerson street, running back 200 feet to long lane Alley. The titles of the above lots of ground are indisputable. I can be seen in Frankfort for three weeks, to come, and on my return to Christian county. Persons who wish to buy, are referred to H. Blanton, Esq., Mr. C. G. Graham, or O. G. Cates, Esq., all of whom reside in Frankfort.

J. W. WOOLDRIDGE.

August 6.—45-5w.

J. T. FRAZER & CO.

HAVING discontinued the Tailoring Business, have placed their notes and accounts with the undersigned for collection.

Those indebted will please come forward and discharge their accounts immediately, otherwise we are instructed to place them in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.

July 20th, 1836.—42-4f

LAND FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, on the 5th day of October next, on the premises, 110 or 12 acres of Land lying on Dry Run, adjoining the farm of Wm. Nourse, in Mercer county, nearly central between the towns of Danville, Harrodsburg and Perryville. Sixty or seventy acres cleared and under fence, the balance well timbered. There is a good two story hewed-log house, and barn newly built (not finished); good lasting water.

At the same time and place will be sold, one new Wagon and Gear; one comfortable family (2 horse) Carriage and Farming Utensils; and Household Furniture. Likewise, 6 or 7 head of young Horses and some young Cattle. Sold agreeably to the last will and testament of Charles F. Nourse, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of Sale.

BERNARD GAINES,

THOS. MCCLANAHAN,

Esqs. of the last will and testament of

July 25, 1836.—41-4ds

Dr. J. M. BUSH,

WILL practice MEDICINE, SURGERY, and OBSTETRICS, and respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He occupies the same office with Dr. Hootley, (at the old stand) where he may be found during the day. At night at Mrs. Critchfield's Boarding House, Jordan's Row. Lexington, July 23, 1836.—41-2m

Fayette County, to wit:

TAKEN UP by Samuel Peel in Lexington, a Dark Bay Horse, about 12 or 14 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, hind feet white, small white from the collar, and one saddle spot; shoulders from the collar, and one saddle spot; had two shoes on; appraised to \$25 by Reuben Luesly and William L. Vaughn, this 10th August, 1836 before me

DAN BRADFORD, J. P.

A copy—att J. C. Rods (rk

45-3f

POCKET BOOK LOST.

LOST, a fair colored Pocket Book with a calligraphic string around it, had in one side four, five or six silver ball dollars and a good many valuable papers to me. The finder shall be welcome to the money by sending me the book and papers to the Post or Clerk's office in Nicholasville.

JOHN FISHBACH.

Jessamine co Aug 11.—45

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Office Commissary Gen. of Subsistence,

Washington, July 1st, 1836.

SEPARATE proposals will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New Orleans:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Jessup, 25 miles by land from Natchitoches:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

One half on the 1st May, remainder on 1st December, 1837.

At the public landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemich:

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the months of April, 1837, and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th of February, 1837.

At Fort Coffee, ten miles above Fort Smith, Arkansas:

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1837.

At Saint Louis or at Jefferson Barracks, 10 miles below St. Louis, at the option of Government.

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river.

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

220 bushels of new white field beans

3500 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Snelling, Saint Peters.

360 barrels of pork

750 barrels of fresh superfine flour

330 bushels of new white field beans

5280 pounds of good hard soap

2400 pounds of good hard tallow candles

120 bushels of good clean dry salt

1350 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1837.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers:

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

220 bushels of new white field beans

3500 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Howard, Green Bay:

240 barrels of pork

500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

220 bushels of new white field beans

3500 pounds of good hard soap

1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles

80 bushels of good clean dry salt

900 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie:

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

1760 pounds of good hard soap

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles

40 bushels of good clean dry salt

450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Fort Dearborn, Chicago:

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field beans

1760 pounds of good hard soap

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles

40 bushels of good clean dry salt

450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1837.

At Hancock Barracks, Houlton, Maine.

120 barrels of pork

240 barrels of fresh superfine flour

110 bushels of new white field beans

1760 pounds of good hard soap

800 pounds of good hard tallow candles

40 bushels of good clean dry salt

450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole to be delivered in December, 1836, and January and February, 1837.

At Boston:

300 barrels of pork

625 barrels of fresh superfine flour

275 bushels of new white field beans

4400 pounds of good hard soap

2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles

100 bushels of good clean dry salt

1125 gallons of good cider vinegar

At New York:

1200 barrels of pork

2500 barrels of fresh superfine flour

1100 bushels of new white field beans

17600 pounds of good hard soap

8000 pounds of good hard tallow candles

400 bushels of good clean dry salt

4500 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Baltimore:

180 barrels of pork

1000 barrels of fresh superfine flour

440 bushels of new white field beans

7040 pounds of good hard soap

3200 pounds of good hard tallow candles

150 bushels of good clean dry salt

1800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the same amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery, at those posts where they are not specified, will be one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1837, and 1st March, 1838.

The lots of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds; and, except where the quality is otherwise designated, will consist of one hog to each barrel, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout.

Side pieces may be substituted for the hams.

The pork is to be carefully packed with lard, and in pieces not exceeding ten pounds each.

The pork to be contained in seasoned barrels of white oak or white ash, full hooped.

The vinegar in iron bound casks; the beans in water-tight barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel.

The candles to have cotton wicks.

The provisions for Prairie du Chien, and Saint Peters, must pass Saint Louis, for their ultimate destination, by the 15th April, 1837. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts.

The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery; and all expenses are to be paid by contractors, until they are deposited at such storerooms as may be designated by the agent of the Department.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with one or more articles, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third, subsequent to the contract, on giving sixty days previous notice.

Bidders not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the District Attorney, or by some person well known to the Government; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case; and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office, before payment can be made, which will be by Treasury warrants on banks nearest the points of delivery, or nearest the places of purchasing the supplies, or nearest the residence of the contractors, at their option.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

July 1, 1836.—36-18ep. 15 oaw

Town Property for Sale.

WILL be sold on the premises at Public Auction, on the 12th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, being County Court day, unless previously disposed of at private sale, THE HOUSE AND LOT ON MAIN STREET, now in the occupation of Dr. Pawling and adjoining the residence of Gen. McCalla. This house and lot is situated in a very pleasant part of the city, and has attached a good garden, smokehouse, pump and stables, with a sufficiency of vacant ground for building purposes.

Also—A HOUSE & LOT of five and a quarter acres of ground situated one mile from the Courthouse, on the Meysville Turnpike. This would be an admirable situation for a Bagging Factory, situated as it is, on the forest Turnpike road in the State, and having upon it a part of a Factory already completed. It would also make a delightful summer retreat for a Southern gentleman. The house is roomy and pleasant, and ground sufficient of superior quality, for a fine garden—stables, smokehouse, carriage and other building on this lot. The terms will be accommodating and the payments made easy to the purchaser. Title indisputable—refer to Dr. Pawling and Mr. Barker living on the premises, or to the subscribers living five miles from Lexington on the Bonus-borough road to Richmond.

D. C. OVERTON.

August, 1836.—49-4ds

SCHOOL FOR

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Connected with the Georgetown College, (Ken.)

THE Professor having matured his plan and extended his course, it is considered proper to lay before the public such information as may satisfy the inquiries directed to him from different parts of the country.

The demand for Civil Engineers throughout the Union, and the impetus which the 'Surplus Revenue' will give to Internal Improvement, conspire to make this the most lucrative profession in America.

It is safe to predict that, in less than three years the wages of well instructed Assistant Engineers will be \$2000 per annum—\$2500 in many parts of the country they are now \$2000. Principal Engineers in different parts of the United States now receive from \$1000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Several young men have completed the course of studies in this institution, and immediately obtained employment at \$1000, \$1200 and \$1500 per annum. Young men who have studied a regular course of Mathematics may complete the course in six months, at an expense of from \$100 to \$120. Others will require at least twelve months.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION.

1st. The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point, (Davies' Mathematics) from Arithmetic to Fluxions, inclusive.

2d. Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Mineralogy.

3d. Drawing and the principles of Construction.

4th. CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practical.

The Text Books in Engineering are Ganzius, Long and Mahan (Prof. of Engineering at West Point), Wood on Rail Roads (American edition) 'Inland Navigation' from Brewster's Encyclopedia, and various other standard works in the different departments of Civil Engineering, which will be used for works of reference.

The practical part of the course will be attended to in the months of April and October. During these months the Professor will be engaged with the Class, in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass, Level, &c. &c. making preliminary and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals and Turnpikes—inspecting the public works of the State, the Rail Roads and Canals—the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c. to conclude with a report of the Survey.

The Students of this school have the privilege of attending gratis, any other department of the Georgetown College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty consists of a President and Professors of Moral Philosophy; a Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner); a Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres and Political Economy; a Professor of Mathematics; a Professor of Drawing; a Professor of Civil Engineering, and an Assistant. They have likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

EXPENSES.—Tuition for the first session (six months) will be \$50 in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$30, the fee for the Practical Tons, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationery, &c. Tuition for every session after the first will be \$30 in advance, including the above items.

Board, from \$40 to \$50 a session, exclusive of Fuel, Lights and Washing.

August, 1836.

The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will serve to show the utility of this School.

FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1836.

Dear Sir—The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged as assistants in the Engineer Corps of the State have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance who have embraced the profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SYLVESTER WELCH.

Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.

To the Professor of Civil Engineering,

Georgetown College, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, July 29, 1836.

Sir—It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your school have conducted themselves during the time they have been in the service, and the ability manifested by them in the prompt and skillful discharge of their several duties is alike creditable to them, and the character of the Institution in which they were instructed.

when those letters were written, there has been co-operation in action and a general correspondence in opinion between him and myself upon the whole subject. In the views expressed by him, upon the particular question to which your enquiry extends, in his annual message to Congress in December, 1834, I fully concur. They were as follows:

"There is another class of appropriations for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have already been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbours, and the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facility and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others, have already been stated to Congress. I will only now add, that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbour, or part of the United States, or for the navigation in there of easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States, and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding, when necessary, and keeping in good repair, the light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several states, and for furnishing them with supplies.—Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our seaboard, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of those expenditures, to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbours upon our lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better, I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill, entitled 'An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river, but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprised, and I without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire."

President Jackson has no where given us his views as to the particular provisions of the Federal Constitution, by which he conceives expenditures of this character to be authorized. Upon referring to the early proceedings of the government, we find that Gen. Hamilton, while Secretary of the Treasury, contended that they were warranted by the authority given to Congress to regulate commerce. Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand, whilst he deprecated their liability to extravagance and abuse, assumed that they could be justified under the power to maintain a navy. President Jackson has left the question of constitutionality in the state in which it was left by his predecessors. But having had actual proof of the tendency of these appropriations to the abuses which Mr. Jefferson apprehended, he has endeavored to apply to the subject a practical remedy. With this view, he refused his assent to all appropriations above ports of entry or delivery—not that he held the mere fact of the establishment of such ports by Congress decisive of the question of constitutionality, but because the constitution, under the general discretion it confers in regard to the approval or disapproval of bills, gives him the right to do so, without reference to the constitutional question, and because he thought its exercise would be highly conducive to the public good. No one, I believe, contends that the President ought, so far as it depends upon him, to have arrested all appropriations of this character, nor could it with any show of propriety be insisted that he should have given his consent to the extension of them to objects of a character altogether different from those which have been promoted by grants from the Federal Treasury, since the

commencement of the Federal Government. That the rule he adopted for the regulation of his conduct in the matter, is free from objection, is not contended. I am, however, satisfied that it has been productive of much good, and will, until a more satisfactory one is suggested, give it my support.

(To be Continued.)

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittendon Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F. C. Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donalson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th Jesse Abell, of Mingo.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr. of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.
MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1834.

The Democratic party in Mercer county, with their accustomed and praiseworthy zeal and energy, have determined to have a Central State Celebration on the 5th of October next, in commemoration of the Battle of the Thames. In this measure they have already received the approbation of a large portion of the Democratic party throughout the State, of all who will be consulted, and we doubt not that all Democrats who can make it convenient, from all parts of the State will attend, and unite in doing honor to the day, and to the principal guest (who will be invited, and will attend as we are informed) Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The Democratic papers in Kentucky are requested to announce this contemplated Celebration.

His Excellency JAMES CLARKE, Governor elect, will understand, he escorted from the Clarke county line to this city, by Capt. Carter's company of Kentucky Volunteers. His arrival is expected this afternoon.

The Tusculum Flag of the Union, gives the state of parties in the Alabama Legislature to be, in the Senate, 15 Van Buren and 15 White. In the House of Representatives, 50 Van Buren and 40 White—leaving a majority of 10 for Van Buren. That consequently Senator Moore, who has for some time misrepresented that state, in the Senate of the United States, would cease his labors on the third of March next.

The Raleigh [N. C.] Star of the 18th, states, that of 49 counties, Dudley, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,656. This may be so.

In noticing the appointment of the officers who had been commissioned to serve in the Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers an error occurred. Col. TROTT as A. RUSSELL who is stated to have been appointed Colonel, has really the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel. Gen. Leslie Combs, has the commission of Colonel.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.

We have conversed with Mr. VERBRYER, formerly of this office, who arrived in this city yesterday, one of the Emigrants who marched with Colonel Wilson from this city. He left Galveston on the 24 inst. He states, that Colonel Wilson, Captain Pethel, and some others, and something like half the Emigrants have returned as far as New Orleans, and will be on in a few days. They did not arrive in Texas within the time prescribed by the Government, (the first of July) and could get no assurance of other pay than Eight Dollars per month—but there was great confusion and dissatisfaction with the Government, and matters appeared in a very unsettled state. But that the two Rogers with the remainder of the men who did not return, had gone on to join the main army. That there were no Mexican enemies in Texas when he left; but that some tough sport was expected in the fall and winter.

LEXINGTON THEATRE.

It is proposed to erect a new joint stock Theatre in this city, and a considerable

portion of the stock is already taken in shares of \$100 each.

A friend has just made a suggestion, which if carried into execution, would we think add greatly to the prosperity of our city.

It is well known, that a great number of the wealthy inhabitants of the South, seek a more healthy and pleasant climate during the summer months; and nothing save the want of suitable accommodations, prevents Lexington from being the spot where they would generally spend that portion of time. Its known salubrity of atmosphere, fine water, beautiful surrounding country and number of excellent roads, offer inducements rarely to be found elsewhere.

The suggestion is, that a large and commodious building be erected in or adjacent to the city, as a boarding house or tavern, and that it be surrounded with a sufficient number of neat cottages for the accommodation of families who might resort here for health or pleasure.

There are thirteen public roads, besides the rail road, leading from Lexington in every direction, through a most delightful country for many miles. At least six of those roads will very shortly be macadamised, and afford the finest facility for the healthful exercise, either in carriages, or on horseback. Those who might prefer pedestrian exercise, could promenade our streets, or the walks which should be laid off in the grounds attached to the boarding house.

The New York Evening Post, contains the correspondence between the Hon. Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, and Sherrod Williams, one of the Kentucky representatives in Congress, a portion of which will be found in our paper of to-day. Mr. Van Buren's answers to the questions of Mr. Williams, is clear, to the point, and entirely satisfactory, we hope, to the democracy of the United States. What will the Whigs now say respecting Mr. Van Buren's "system of non commitment?" Will not the honest among them, do him the justice to admit they have slandered, grossly slandered, one of the ablest statesmen in the United States, by iterating and reiterating the falsehood, that he is non-committed on almost all the prominent questions of State policy, which now agitate our country? Surely they will, if they hope ever to retrieve their reputation from the just imputation of knowingly imposing upon the gullibility of their readers. At another time we will notice more at length, Mr. Van Buren's letter.

A Columbus paper of August 5th states, that government is about to make arrangements with the friendly Indians, to enter the service of the United States against the Seminoles.

Mr. Stevenson, Minister to England, arrived in London on the first of July.

Some of the friends of Judge White, in Tennessee, not content with a simple declaration of their preference for him, have clenched their declarations with a solemn oath. Desperate, indeed, must be the prospects of the Judge, if his friends can only be kept together by oaths of fidelity.

The following proceedings of the Grand Jury of Hawkins County Tennessee (and Grand Juries always nets upon oaths) is published in the Knoxville Register of 17th August.

"Whereas, it is the right of every citizen of the United States, no matter how humble his condition may be, to judge for himself of public men and public measures, and to express his own opinions and to act on his own judgment.

Now in the exercise of these rights, we, the Grand Jurors of Hawkins County, empanelled from the body of said county, do hereby express, our opinions, that our fellow citizen Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, is an honest man and an able statesman, faithful to the Constitution and true to the best interests of the country; and as such we do recommend him to the favorable consideration of the American people as a suitable person to succeed Gen. Jackson in the Presidency of the United States; and we pledge ourselves to the country to give him an honest and efficient support for said office.

JOHN MITCHELL, foreman.
ROBERT D. YOUNG,
WILLIAM MARTIN,
JOHN REYNOLDS,
THOMAS SULLIVAN,
JOHN LOONEY,
JOHN TUNNELL,
EDWARDS KINKADE,
JOHN STAKELY,
JOSEPH BAKER,
R. W. KINKADE.

B. THURMAN, Const.
of the Grand Jury.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. BRADFORD:

You will oblige a subscriber by republishing the enclosed. I cut it from the

Louisville Advertiser of May the 15th 1835. It will be perceived not only that Messrs. Wickliffe Daniel &c. had promised a just estimate of Mr. Kendall's talents and virtues, but that Mr. Penn's prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter.

August 27th 1836.

The opposition press, with some few honorable exceptions, is pouring the vials of its wrath upon Mr. Kendall. This was to have been expected for several reasons. The recent overwhelming defeats of the whigs have put them in a bad humor. Second. They knew and dread the talents of the Postmaster General. Third. The Post Office Department has afforded them a theme for vituperating the Administration, which they feel confident will shortly be taken from them. They are well aware that Mr. Kendall will soon place it in a situation which will render their attacks harmless and ridiculous.

But, while the whig press is thus endeavoring to blast the character of Mr. Kendall, we recommend the perusal of the following letter to all who are disposed to judge justly. Many of those who are now literally reviling him, would be proud to produce a similar attestation of their talents and moral worth:

TO GEN. JACKSON.

Sir: The undersigned, your friends, take the liberty of expressing, in a manner which cannot admit of any evasion hereafter on their part, their confirmed and sincere opinion of the worth of Amos Kendall of Kentucky, both as a citizen and a public champion of the purity, simplicity, and republican features of our Constitution and Government. His merits, they confidently trust, are not altogether unknown to yourself. Kentucky, the better half of Kentucky, know and are yet ready to acknowledge them; and the republican party in every part of the United States, which has found in you a leader in every way worthy of itself, is not unwilling to recognize the claims of Mr. Kendall to some of the rewards which a grateful country likes to bestow upon her faithful sons. The free letters and their effects can never be forgotten by those who best, or by those who gained by them. Mr. Kendall, we all believe, and some of us have had an acquaintance with him which authorizes us to say, we know, is a man of exemplary purity in his private life, and we challenge the annals of party warfare for the instance of a man, conducting so efficient a public journal as he has done, who has maintained a character more highly distinguished for probity, consistency, and a uniform devotion to the best interests of his country, than himself.

The undersigned would be highly gratified if the President elect would appoint Mr. Kendall Auditor, in case of a vacancy.

Signed
T. P. MOORE,
H. DANIEL,
C. A. WICKLIFFE,
THO. CHILTON,
JOEL YANCY,
ROB. McHATTON,
JOSEPH LECOMPTE,
JOHN ROWAN,
CHITTENDON LYON,
R. M. JOHNSON.

The above is a true copy of the original on file in the office of the President's Private Secretary.

May 2d, 1829.

ANDREW J. DONALSON.

For the Kentucky Gazette.
NO. VI.
[CONCLUDED.]

Were Botanic Physicians the only sort of doctors, they might suffer much and long, yet would not our voice be heard nor our pen be wielded to vent one complaint. But convinced as we are that the best interests, the health, the life of our nearest and dearest friends are endangered by the popular practice, and that too under the sanction of custom strengthened by fashion and popularity in a manner countenanced and sustained by the schools of Medicine and their Paraselsian professors, as well as by Jewellers and Bicklayers turned doctors, a matter, countenanced and sustained by the selfishness of men who shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the force of argument, and who endeavor to carry their point by security and indolence; we cannot consent to sit against our own soul by criminally holding our peace. Nay, whilst opportunity is offered, our warning voice, though disregarded, shall be raised against the popular error even at the risk of incurring the odium of "hered and Jerrippa" over the head of truth as was done on a former occasion in hidden truth.

We therefore continue in present quotations in favor of our position from medical writers—from medical writers whose shadow cannot be found among those who between themselves by treating subjects with lampoon and ridicule for want of fact and argument.

The following is from Doctor Ives a respectable practitioner in New York, published in an appendix to the work of Hamilton. "It is true," he says, "that those who have most zealously recommended this method (catenation) have not denied the danger and uncertainty of its operation; still they appear rather to have labored to give it the character of a specific, than to establish general principles which would reconcile the discrepancy of their theory and practice. 'Could a line be drawn,' says Dr. Warren, 'between the diseases in which it is prejudicial, and those in which it is advantageous; and could the mode of administration be accurately prescribed, much of that mischief which has originated from that active class of medicines (rather say catenations) might be avoided, and many a constitution saved from ruin.' Reader is not this a candid confession? This mischief, this destruction of constitution is just what we deplore; and to this we are anxious to call your attention. It is this destruction of constitution, and this additional destruction of life, which we see so fearfully increasing around us, that has induced us to sacrifice popularity at the stake of duty—to forego the prospects of worldly gain, and obtrude ourselves upon your notice. Yet if Dr. Warren will consult the writings of Doan Cook, as published and reviewed in the Transylvania Journal of Medicine, his doubts as to the quantity—and the manner of administration, &c. will be at once removed. A table upon this is the Transylvania dose; and Transylvanians are not and nombrum nani; therefore Dr. Warren may most confidently follow their example.—Dr. Ives continues; 'but this is a knowledge which we can never hope to attain, and even if it were attainable, what would be the avail? There is a diversity in the character of the same diseases, arising from a difference in the circumstances or condition of the patients which forbids the exper-

imentation; the science of medicine will be ever so perfected, and the labors of the physician so simplified that a medicine can be safely prescribed for a name. It will continue to be the province of the physician to establish general principles from fact, and to note out from these such particulars as may be suitable to the multilobious character and symptoms of disease; and until some general principles shall be settled for the better regulation of the calomel practice in fevers, however extensive and popular it may be, it will continue to be empirical.

That the calomel practice may be empirical in fevers in New York is possible, but that it can be so in this city, we presume, is impossible. For we believe that the dose, its frequency of administration, and its result, are, in the Medical School, laid down with precision, if not with mathematical certainty.

"To quack infallible apply,
Here's room enough for you to lie.
His skill triumphant still prevails
For death's a cure that never fails."

ANON.

CHARGE OF TREASON AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.

A captain of the Texan army now in this city, directly from Texas, informs us that charges had been formally preferred against Mr. Burnet, the President of Texas, for TREASON. The charges were signed by Gen. Lamar, Gen. Rusk, and nearly all of the principal officers of the Texan army. His release of Santa Anna, and other suspicious acts, furnished the foundation for the accusation.

We do not for a moment believe that any charge against President Burnet injuriously affecting his moral principles, can be sustained. His integrity and patriotism are known by his friends to be beyond the reach even of detraction.—Cincinnati Whig.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Judge Strong, in a recent case in our Common Pleas, has decided that no one has a right, when making a division fence, to run half of the same on the lot of the neighboring owner—but that it must be wholly on the land of him who makes it. The case which called forth this decision, was an action of trespass for cutting a ditch in meadow land for the purpose of a fence; it appeared that the defendant in this case, cut some five feet wide on each side of the line, which constitutes the boundary between him and the plaintiff, and the judge in his charge enforced upon the jury that by no existing statute was the making of a fence on the lot of the adjoining owner justified; but that those constructing a half on one side and half on the other, must be so constructed by mutual consent, otherwise legal measures could be instituted for damage, &c. The owners of real estate should recollect this decision, as cases in which it would be applicable are not without in our courts of justice.

Worcester Spy.

KATY VAT LIVES ON DE BLAIN.
Air—"Jemie the Pioneer of Dunblane."
De sun has gone down (stout) point the blue moon;
I'm left to lie in a night to come on us again;
Ven I stouable taking (moud) de schwamps unt de fumes;
To see vomee come Katy vat lifes on de blain.

How sweet is de life mit its prown yellow plumes!
Unt to wish to meadow a' covered mit grain?
Pat meedle's so bitty and shucks to my posson,
Like sweet little Katy vat lifes on de blain.

She's pawsel ash air, shoos like her an' Chiny;
She's eader legh and her yet finch nor fair;
Unt her's great fillin' mit meedle's and her finch;
Dat would turn me schweet Katy vat lifes on de blain.

Sing on schweet bird, mit your song for de night,
I'm so sure vomee hills sing your songs pack again;
Sunch ehy to mine heart, and sunch monstrous delight,
Prown schweet little Katy vat lifes on de blain.

MARKED.—In Greene County, on Wednesday last, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. McCracken, Maj. John C. Moore, late of Kentucky, to Miss Catherine D., daughter of John Kennedy, Esq. of the vicinity of this place.—Tus. Sentinel.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED.—On the 11th inst., in the 21st year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN LADEMAN, after a protracted illness of more than two years, which she bore with great patience and fortitude, and finally yielded up her spirit in the hope of eternal life, through Jesus Christ. It is due to the deceased to say, that in all the vicissitudes of life, she discharged her fidelity and affection, the duties that devolved upon her, and although called in the very bloom of life, and from all that could endear existence to her, leaving an aged and affectionate mother, a kind and excellent companion, and tender child, and numerous friends behind; yet she doubtless has made a happy exchange. Let them not sorrow as those that have no hope, for "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

—In this city, on Saturday morning last, at the residence of M. T. Scott, Esq., ALICE PEARCY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Mary Nicholson, of Baltimore, Md.

AUCTION SALES

Novel Sale.

THE present Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, when he took charge of that paper, commenced filing all his exchange papers. They have become so voluminous, that he has not room to preserve them, and therefore proposes selling them at Auction on the evening of Tuesday, the 6th of September next, at early candle-light, at his Auction Store, on Main street.

He trusts his Editorial brethren will not view this step other than as complimentary to them.—The valuable matter contained in each file, will ensure its preservation by the purchaser; and by being thus disseminated and preserved, much useful intelligence may be hereafter referred to by the Politician, the Historian, the Farmer, the Mechanic, and in fact, to almost every literary character.

The files all close at the end of the year 1835; but the papers since that date are preserved and will be offered when all for the year 1836, shall have been received—some time in January next.

Massachusetts. Boston—Statesman.
Delaware. Wilmington—Gazette.
New Jersey. New Brunswick—Times. Trenton—Empire and True American. Newark—Eagle.
Maryland. Baltimore—American. Republican, and Visitor.
Washington City. Globe.
Kentucky. Louisville—Price Current, Journal, and Public Advertiser. Frankfort—Commonwealth, and Argus. Maysville—Eagle, and Monitor. Lexington—Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer. Covington—Enquirer. Georgetown—Sentinel. Danville—Ohio Branch. Richmond—Farmer's Chronicle. Paris—Citizen. Cynthiana—Visitor.
Virginia. Richmond—Whig, and Enquirer.
Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh—Mercury. Philadelphia—American Sentinel, Pennsylvania, and National Gazette. Harrisburg—Reporter. Greensburg—Republican.
New York. New York—Times, Evening Post, Advocate & Journal, Spirit of the Times, Sunday Morning News, and Sylvan's Reporter. Newburgh—Telegraph. Utica—Observer. Albany—Argus.
Maine. Augusta—Age. Portland—Argus.
New Hampshire. Concord—Patriot & Gazette. Dover—Gazette & Advertiser.
Connecticut. Hartford—Times, Patriot & Democrat.
Tennessee. Nashville—Union, Republican, and Beecher. Knoxville—Register. Columbia—Democrat. Franklin—Review.
Mississippi. Port Gibson—Correspondent. Rodney—Telegraph. Vicksburg—Register.
Alabama. Tuscaloosa—Flag of the Union. Montevallo—Democrat.
Georgia. Milledgeville—Journal, Standard of the Union, Augusta—Constitutionalist.
Ohio. Muskegon—Muskegon. Canton—Advertiser. Columbus—Monitor. Western Hemisphere, State Journal & Gazette. Canton—Democrat. Cincinnati—Advertiser, and Republican. New Lisbon—Patriot. St. Clairsville—Gazette. Batavia—Sun. Dayton—Lancaster. Zanesville—Union. Lancaster—Eagle. Kikland—Times.
Massachusetts. Fayette—Democrat. Palmyra—Courier. Bonville—Herald. St. Louis—Argus.
Indiana. Liberty—Constitutionalist. Rising Sun—Times. Indianapolis—Democrat. Lafayette—Mercury. Vincennes—Sun. Brookville—Inquirer.
Illinois. Galena—Galenian. Shawneetown—Democrat. Vandalia—Advocate. Jacksonville—Gazette.
Arkansas. Little Rock—Gazette, Times, and Advocate.
Louisiana. Clinton—Olive Branch. Franklin—Republican. St. Francisville—Journal.
North Carolina. Raleigh—Star.
Lexington, Aug 29, 1836. 50 cts

To Wholesale Dealers.
FIRST ARRIVAL OF
FALL & WINTER GOODS

TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
ARE receiving and opening, at their store-rooms No. 49, Main street, a large stock of Fancy and Staple MERCHANDISE, selected with care from the latest arrivals in the Eastern cities, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of wholesale dealers

Lex Aug 23—49-12t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

100 CASES
100 SHOES & BOOTS, now receiving and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Lex Aug 23, 1836—49-12t

BOLTING CLOTHS.

ON hand and for sale, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS of superior quality.
TILFORD, HOLLOWAY & CO.
Lex Aug 23, 1836—49-12t

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from my farm near Lexington, Kentucky, on the night of the 21st inst, a dark mulatto man, about 45 years old, somewhat grey, spare build, of low stature, very light of step, his jaw teeth out, which shows when he laughs—by name LEVI, but will probably give himself some name.

He took with him a blanket and a coat of cloths besides that he wore. He has lived in Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and at New Orleans; was raised in Virginia. He is a cook, writer and coachman; has a scar on the end of his nose, and stammers a little when surprised by a question he does not know well how to answer.

He will probably make for the Ohio river and pass for a free man, as he has several times made off that way.

I will give Twenty Dollars reward if taken in Kentucky, or Fifty Dollars if taken out of the state and secured to that I get him.

F. L. TURNER.
Aug 22, '36—49-1t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in conjunction with the Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Woodford county, will proceed on Friday the 22d September, to process the tract of land on which I now reside, lying in said county on the waters of the South Fork of Elk River, entered and patented in the name of Williams and Best, persons who may feel interested can attend if they think proper.

Aug 17, '36—49-3w **JAMES HICKLIN.**

THE FEATHER RENOVATOR

I now in operation, on Main street, nearly opposite the Grand Masonic Hall. Those who wish their Beds renovated, would do well to make an early application, as the press of business will be on in a few weeks. Beds, in the city, will be sent for, renovated, and returned the same day. Attention will be paid by
MOSES HEADINGTON.
Lexington, Aug 23, '36—49-1t



A LARGE AND CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Shrubs, Plants & Flowers,
WILL be sold at D. BRADFORD'S Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, on Tuesday, 6th September, at 2 o'clock in the morning.
Aug 29, 1836. 50 cts

